

ADD

A Merry Christmas



A Happy New Year

1870

E. C. MARBLEY & SON, Printers, 422 Library St., Phila.

...machines have received "

Compliments of
Williams Ogle Jr.
Carrier No. 13

ADDRESS,

Written for and Dedicated to the Philadelphia Letter Carriers.

BY LAURA L. REES.

A drear expanse of water meets the eye
Of him, who waited with expectant heart,
Through long and weary days, with many a sigh,
Heaved for the friends, forever more apart.
Nought round the ark, hut one still surging sea
That told its triumphs, yearning for the rest,
Who safely rode it, in its maddening glee,
In dread of *the dark secrets in its breast.*
But from the window where the faithful stood,
The heauteous dove, now swift and hopeful, flew
Far o'er the boundless scene of stormy flood,
Till lost far in the cloudland meadows blue.
Lost! only for a time; back, hack it flies
A winged messenger of hope and peace,
That brings the wearied, waiting, anxious eyes,
The simple sign that storms and flood will cease.
How many eyes have gazed all wet with tears,
How many hearts have throbbed with pure
delight;
How many racked with dark and bitter fears,
Have watched and waited for a letter's flight.
Sometimes, though waited long, 'twill never come,
Its course far out on Life's remorseless wave
Like the lone raven from the ark of home,
It sinks in silence to an unknown grave.
Sometimes the letter yearned and waited for,
Brings nought but sadness, like the homeward
dove,
Who found no rest; nought heard hut billows roar,
The changing sea around, the clouds above.
Sometimes with joyful hope it quickly flies,
Bearing sweet comfort like the gentle bird,
An olive leaf could cheer the tearful eyes,
And many a heart rejoices with a word.
Sometimes for anxious days, the expectant stands
For *you*, that snowy bird will come no more;
Wait not with lattice wide and outstretched hands;
There're no returns from the other shore.

While waiting thus for missives sometimes gay,
Or looking forth for bitter tidings dread;
How does the postman ring a roundelay,
Or sound a knell that tolls the silent dead.
How oft' we watch him at a neighoring door,
And wonder if he'll pass us on his way;
Our interest deepens in him more and more,
We learn to prize him better, every day.
No matter should the wind blow round our ark,
What care we for the peltings of the storm?
We're safely sheltered in our homestead bark,
And read *new* letters hy the fireside warm.
Yes, kindly words from dearest friends afar,
Our business notes we con them o'er and o'er;
The ruthless storm our comforts cannot mar,
Our friends seem brought by Carriers to our door
To day, we write, "the trouble on our hearth,"
And those afar weep for us; on the morrow
While still our griefs are struggling in their hirth,
The postman brings us solace for our sorrow.
How grand the scheme which binds the whole
world round!
Stretching its giant form where oceans roll.
To it, the lofty mountain is a mound,
The mighty pen is felt at either pole!
And thus the Carrier links the mystic chain
That binds the distant climes in golden thought.
He little knows the depths of joy or pain
With which each packet, waited for, is fraught.
Oft' carrying wealth, he plods a weary way,
And thirsty oft', to fainting souls he'll bring
The cooling draught that will the thirst allay,
The "Good News," that in far off countries
spring.
All honor then to those whose well-tried worth,
Though truly known is passed so lightly by,
The messengers who bear the *leaves* of earth
O'er Life's dark waters to the anxious eye.

Post Office Letter Carriers.

BY JAMES REES, ESQ.

The introduction of the Carrier System into postal operations, was owing to the growth of commercial enterprise, and its vast extension throughout the civilized world. Cities, towns and villages experienced the effect of such enterprise, while our universal school system gave to the cause of letters an importance which in no age or country was ever before experienced. As civilization advanced, and trade became a national feature, these communications became more essential, and, of course, more frequent. Such a result, however, might have been anticipated, from the fact that being a mercantile project originating with the people and their interest, it was soon made a great Postal System, and Government at once assumed all the responsibility and expense. It was not a speculation; on the contrary, it was to afford facilities to our merchants, link cities to cities, states to states, and bring the whole country under one great Postal Head, whose operations were to increase commercial power, and add credit to the rising greatness of our country. That our Postal Department has reached a point in furtherance of these objects, the extent and facility of its operation are sufficient evidence, and we question if there is a nation in the world that can boast of a greater extent of country for its exercise, or a larger amount of capital invested. They may boast it is true, of a profit arising from their system, but that very boast is a reflection on its success. Were we to construct it on a plan for a revenue now, while extending the line of communication to the extreme end and borders of our land, it would be to lessen its usefulness at once. The time, however, is not far distant, when it can be made a source of revenue, but not until emigration and the facilities which education afford, bring far distant cities, towns and villages within the ring the great Postal Chain is gradually throwing around our vast extent of country.

The object of the Carriers of the Philadelphia Post Office in furnishing this little book to the public, is simply to impart a certain amount of information in relation to Postal Matters, for which inquiries are frequently made. The departure and arrival of the mails, rates of postage on letters and papers, foreign and domestic. Also a list of Post Master Generals, and Post Masters of Philadelphia, from the first introduction of the

Postal System in the Colonies, down to the present time. It is not for the Carriers to speak of their services, nor do they claim any undue praise; they have endeavored to perform their duty to the best of their abilities, both for their own credit and that of the department. What they prize equally high is the good opinion and confidence of those on their routes with whom they are daily, and we may say hourly, brought in contact. It may not be considered egotistical on their part, if they quote a few passages from a work entitled:—"Foot Prints of a Letter Carrier," published by Messrs. Lippincott & Co., 1866; the author says:

"Letter Carriers are a very important class of men—important, we mean, in their connection with the Postal Department. We speak of them here, because their duties are not generally known to the public, nor their service properly appreciated, &c., &c. * * * * *

"They are the 'Walking Posts,' and carry with them daily, thousands of dollars, which are rarely lost on their way to the recipients. * * *

"We have alluded to the general character of the Letter Carriers of our city, and we may justly and proudly say of our country, being equal in point of moral standard, correct deportment, and honesty of purpose, to any other (public) class of men in the Union."

This compliment, which was paid the Carriers in 1866, is still acknowledged by many who have retained their positions in the department up to the present. It is at all times pleasant for men in office to have the assurance of the public, as well as the Press, that their efforts meet with approval. The annexed table will show that the Carrier's position in the department is by no means a sinecure. This table gives the increase of mail matter received and delivered by the Carriers in the month of October, in the last four years.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Number of Delivery trips daily.....	554	927	927
Number of Collection trips daily.....	668	1,091	1,091
Number of Mail letters delivered.....	532,861	797,581	889,599
Number of Local letters delivered.....	259,108	366,141	398,128
Number of Newspapers, &c., delivered.....	170,829	257,219	314,798
Number of Letters returned to the office.....			
Number of Letters collected.....	769,115	1,008,635	1,035,726
Number of Newspapers, &c., collected.....		65,982	144,273

We will now give the number of letters and papers for September and October.

	Sept. 1870.	Oct. 1870.
Number of Carriers.....	165	165
Number of Mail letters delivered.....	945,331	968,756
Number of Drop letters delivered.....	443,375	487,358
Number of Papers delivered.....	343,121	557,945
Number of Letters collected.....	1,209,588	1,308,445

Although there are instances where parties have had occasion to complain of the non-receipt of letters, it has been clearly shown that the fault was neither that of the department, or the Carriers. Letters so missed

have turned up at the "Dead Letter Office," sent hither in consequence of improper directions, or not complying with the strict letter of the law.

Some of the reasons why so many letters reach the "Dead Letter Office," will be found in the following, as given in one of the reports from that department :

"Letters attempted to be sent with stamps previously used, or stamps cut from stamped envelopes.

"Unpaid letters for foreign countries on which pre-payment is required by the regulations.

"Letters not addressed, or so badly addressed that their destination cannot be known.

"Letters misdirected to places where there are no Post Offices."

A gentleman posted a letter containing drafts, checks, &c., to a well known house in New York. Its failure to arrive at the proper destination, of course, created anxiety, and all the ordinary means were resorted to to head off any attempt by the "mail robber," to negotiate the "stolen" remittances. In the mean time the Post Office and clerks were receiving all the censure, when Lo ! the letter turns up, *at its proper destination, with this address* :—"NEW HAVEN, Ct., instead of New York, N. Y. This is one among many others of a similar character daily occurring.

Persons, in addressing their letters, should be careful to give the name of the post town, and if there be more than one town of that name, or if the post town is not well known, be careful, also, in giving the name of the county, which in all cases is as essential as that of the state. The number of the house, too, if in a street.

It must not be supposed that because a letter will eventually reach its destination without a number, the omission is not a cause of hesitation and delay in the process of sorting for delivery ; and when such small delays occur again and again, they tend greatly to retard the general distribution.

This carelessness on the part of those forwarding letters, has led to much inconvenience, and, if persisted in, they cannot blame the department, which has from time to time called public attention to the fact. Some put on their letters, revenue stamps ; others, no stamp at all, and, in many instances, letters of importance have thus lain in the office until the parties have received, through the Dead Letter Office, information of their whereabouts.

Many persons are in the habit of addressing letters and circulars for firms and individuals, simply, "Philadelphia," "New York," "Boston," &c. This practice not unfrequently causes delay in such letters reaching

their rightful owners. In all cases, however, even if the firm may be well known, it is most essential to insure their correct delivery, that the street or locality should form a portion of the address.

Many of these circulars are prepared with great care and considerable expense; yet they are so carelessly directed, and so many names alike, that the clerks and the carriers are at a loss for whom they are destined. All this can be easily obviated by giving the street and the number of the dwelling or store.

When complaint is made of letters or newspapers lost, miscarried or delayed, furnish information as precise as possible regarding all the facts of the case, and enclose whatever documents may throw light upon it. The day and hour and office at which the letter or newspaper was posted, and the person by whom it was done, should always be stated, and by these means traces might be obtained of their whereabouts. Cases frequently occur in which complaint is made against the Post Office, and redress expected, although little or no means of tracing the error and of guarding against a repetition of it, is supplied by those who alone are able to do so.

A merchant, residing in Delaware, remitted to a well known house in this city a sum of money, which was not received in the due course of mail. The carrier felt uneasy under the circumstances, inasmuch as the merchant stated positively that the letter was duly mailed. It turned out, however, that instead of putting it in the office, as he asserted, it was given to the captain of a schooner, who not being enabled, as he stated, to find the parties, returned the letter on his arrival in Delaware!

The "Press," in a recent article headed "Our Post Office," has the following, which shows how missing letters find another channel for going astray, after their delivery to authorized persons by the postal clerks:—"Scarcely a week passes without the detection of a box-holder's messenger in purloining the letters of his employer, who, with the touching confidence in juvenile human nature, characteristic of his class, has generally expressed his willingness to 'trust that boy with uncounted gold, sir,' and profanely condemned the Post Office as the cause of his repeated losses. There is hardly a publishing house of importance, in the city referred to, which has not suffered in this way—the largest of them, to the extent of thousands of dollars, through the dishonesty of *three* of its messengers, detected in succession."

Philadelphia, December, 1870.

LIST OF PHILADELPHIA POST MASTERS.

In July, 1683, William Penn issued an order for the establishing of a Post Office, and granted to Henry Waldy, of Taeony, authority to hold one, and to supply passengers with horses, from Philadelphia to Newcastle. The post went once a week, and was to be earefully published "on the meeting-house door and other publie plaees."

In 1700 Colonel J. Hamilton, of New Jersey, and son of Governor Andrew Hamilton, first devised the Post Office scheme for British America, for which he obtained a patent and the profits aeeruing. The first regular Post Office established in the Colonies, by Parliament, was in 1710.

In 1717 Col. John Hamilton established a Postal System which went through all the Northern Colonies, bringing and forwarding letters from Boston to Williamsburg, Virginia, *in four weeks!*

William Bradford, printer, was Deputy Post Master from 1727, until removed by the Post Master General, in 1737. Benjamin Franklin was appointed in his plaee, and assumed the position in 1737.

Franklin was appointed Post Master General for North America in 1753.

In 1774 Benjamin Franklin was very summarily dismissed from the office of Post Master "*because the King had found it neecessary to dismiss him from the office of Deputy Post Master of America.*" Cause—THE COLONIES WERE IN A STATE OF INCIPIENT REVOLUTION, AND BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WAS NOT SILENT UNDER THE LASH OF TYRANIC POWER.

Among the first aets of the Seecnd Congress, held May 10, 1775, was one to appoint Benjamin Franklin Post Master General. Eighteen months had passed since his dismissal, when he now found himself reinstated in office with higher rank and augmented authority. Nay, more: he was Post Master General under a new ruling power—a power that was uprising like the glorious sun from the mists and the gloom of a long, dreary night of wrong and oppression. It was now the dawn of a new era in the history of men and nations. *It was the dawn of Freedom!*

In the absenee of Franklin, as one of the Commissioners to France, to which he was appointed in 1776, Richard Baehe, Esq., attended to the Post Office business, and in all respects earried out his father-in-law's plans.

Shortly after his departure, for what reason history is silent, Richard Baehe was removed, and Ebenezer Hazard appointed in his plaee. The dismissal of his son-in-law gave Franklin great offenee, and he expressed his opinion in strong terms to those who were instrumental in making the change.

We will now continue the list of Post Masters of our city, from that date to the present:—

Robert Patton, appointed August 25, 1791.

Michael Lieb, appointed February 14, 1814.

Richard Bache, appointed February 26, 1819.

Thomas Sargeant, appointed April 16, 1828.

*James Page, appointed April 11, 1833.

James Page, reappointed July 9, 1836.

John C. Montgomery, appointed March 23, 1841.

James Hoy, Jr., appointed June 26, 1844.

George F. Lehman, appointed May 5, 1845.

William J. P. White, appointed May 9, 1849.

Gideon G. Westcott, appointed March 19, 1857.

Nathaniel B. Browne, appointed May 30, 1859.

Cornelius A. Walborn, appointed April 20, 1861.

Charles M. Hall, appointed September, 1866.

A. N. Zevly, Third Assistant Post Master General, was Acting Post Master from March 4, 1867, to March 18, 1867.

General Henry H. Bingham, the present incumbent, appointed March 18, 1867.

It is not for us to speak of this gentleman's efficient management. He has won the confidence of the whole community, and added one more name to the above list of eminent men, who have occupied the position of Post Master, and whose administration has placed the Philadelphia Post Office second to none in the Union.

LIST OF POST MASTER GENERALS.

Benjamin Franklin, 1775.

Ebenezer Hazard, 1778.

Samuel Osgood, September 27, 1789.

Timothy Pickening, August 12, 1791.

Joseph Habersham, February 25, 1795.

Gideon Granger, November 28, 1801.

Return Jonathan Meigs, March 17, 1814.

John McLean, June 26, 1823.

†William T. Barry, March 9, 1829.

*Office became Presidential July 9, 1836.

†Mr. Barry was the first Post Master General who had the honor of being one of the Cabinet.

LIST OF POST MASTER GENERALS, *continued.*

Amos Kendall, May 1, 1835.

John Milton Niles, 1840.

*Francis Granger, March 6, 1841.

Charles A. Wickliffe, September 3, 1841.

Cave Johnson, March 5, 1845.

Jacob Collamer, March 7, 1849.

Nathan Kelsey Hall, July 20, 1850.

Samuel Dickenson Hubbard, September 14, 1852.

James Campbell, March 8, 1853.

Aaron Vail Brown, 1857.

James Holt succeeded Mr. Brown, who died March, 1858.

Horatio King was Post Master General for a short time. The appointment of Montgomery Blair (which was a settled thing), as the successor of Mr. Holt, limited his services.

Montgomery Blair was appointed 1866.

William Dennison, on the resignation of Mr. Blair, was appointed Post Master General.

A. W. Randall succeeded W. Dennison as Post Master General, and continued until the appointment of J. A. J. Cresswell, the present incumbent, whose general supervision of the Postal Department has elicited commendation from all parties.

No expense has been spared by our Government to extend postal facilities to every portion of our vast country, and the question of profit has never been one to interfere with that object. The rates of postage, in some instances, have been reduced, and heavy expenses incurred to establish post roads, offices, modes of conveyance, &c. Thus, in the most liberal manner, has the power and influence of the Government been placed into the hands of its officers, to render the Postal Department, in every respect, as perfect as it is in the power of man to make it.

The Post Office is one of those tests by which the progressive prosperity of a country may be ascertained. In this respect, perhaps no other nation in the world presents a more extended view of such progress, in connection with the Postal System, than does that of the United States.

In the short space of eighty-five years she has set an example, by the action and the enterprise of her people, to nations who boast of a political and national existence of centuries!

*Resigned the following year.

POSTAL SUMMARY.

"And he wrote in the king Ahasuerus' name, and sealed it with the king's ring, and sent letters by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels, and young dromedaries :" Esther viii-10.

The first established posts, on a plan somewhat similar to that of the present day, were introduced into Persia by Cyrus, 599 B. C.

Posts for letters and mode of carrying invented in Paris, 1470; Post horses by stages, 1483; Louis XI first established them in France. Established in England, 1581; Germany, 1641; and in the Turkish dominions, 1740. Offices erected, 1643 and 1657; made general in England 1556; Scotland, 1695. Penny Posts began in England 1681.

In 1753 the delivery of letters by the Penny Post was first begun in this city, and, at the same time, letters were regularly advertised.

Letters from all the neighboring counties were sent to Philadelphia, and lay there until called for.

Mails first conveyed by coaches, 1784

The first mail by railway, November 11, 1830, in England, between Manchester and Liverpool.

Posting and Post Chaises, invented in France.

Post Chaises taxed, 1779.

The first regular Post Office established in the Colonies in 1710.

In 1732 Post Coaches first used in Philadelphia.

In 1730 the mail was carried, in certain portions of New York, by men on foot; they were called "foot posts."

The carrying of the mails between New York and Philadelphia, previous to the Revolution, was a very small affair; it was hardly worth being robbed. It was carried by a boy, who took the whole in saddle bags, on horseback, three times a week; next in coaches. What is it now?

An Independent Post Office established in New York 1775; John Holt, Post Master.

Thomas Bradford and Benjamin Franklin being printers, it is probable their offices were used for that of their postal business. Bradford's office was No. 8 south Front street.

In 1791 the Post Office was at No. 7 south Front; Robert Patton, Post Master. In 1793 it was removed to No. 36 south Front, then in the very centre of the trade and commerce of the city.

For the last eighty years the locality of our Post Office has been limited between Front and Fifth streets, and Market and Chestnut streets. Even at this period there are many who consider its present site the most suitable for the convenience of merchants and citizens generally. The time is, probably, not far distant when the entire block of buildings extending from the Custom House to Fifth street, and running back to Library street, will be torn down, and the space occupied by a building for postal business, alike an ornament to the city, as well as for the requirements of its mercantile interests.

NOTICE.

The public are particularly requested to instruct correspondents to specify Street and Number on all mail matter for delivery in this city: the similarity in names of individuals and firms makes a compliance with this request an imperative necessity.

Philadelphia Post Office Department.

POST MASTER,

GENERAL HENRY H. BINGHAM.

Chief Clerk,

LEWIS G. WUNDER.

Assistant Chief Clerk and Cashier,

GEORGE W. FAIRMAN.

Chief Accountant,

JAMES T. BINGHAM.

Superintendent of Mails,

JOHN BROWN.

Supt. of Money Order Department,

CHRISTIAN MYERS, JR.

Superintendent of Boxes,

JAMES FREEBORN.

Superintendent of Carriers,

WM. B. MADARA.

United States Post Office Guide.

Philadelphia Post Office, December, 1870.

	TIME OF CLOSING MAILS.	TIME OF ARRIVAL OF MAILS.
EASTERN.		
New York, City and State, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan and Canada.....	1.30, 7.30 and 11.50 A. M., and 3.00 and 6.00 P. M.	1.30, 6.00 and 11.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.....
New York City, Extra.....	11.00 P. M.....	
Boston, Massachusetts, Providence, R. I., New Haven and Hartford, Connecticut.....	1.30 and 11.50 A. M.....	1.30, 6.00 and 11.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.....
SOUTH,		
Baltimore, Md., Wilmington, Del., Washington, D. C., and through South.....	10.00 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.	3.00 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Wilmington, New Castle, Dover, &c., via Delaware R. R.	7.45 A. M. and 3.30 P. M	3.00 A. M. and 7.00 P. M.
Baltimore and Way, and Delaware R. R. Way Mail.	7.45 A. M.....	Noon
WEST.		
Via Pennsylvania R. R., Through Mail.....	11.00 A. M. and 8.00 and 10.30 P. M.....	3.30, 7.30 and 10.30 A. M. and 1.00 P. M.....
Way Mail, Altoona to Pittsburg.....	8.00 P. M.....	3.30 A. M.....
“ Harrisburg to Altoona and Lock Haven	6.00 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.....
Lock Haven to Erie.....	8.00 P. M.....	10.30 A. M.....
Via North Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley R. R., &c., Bethlehem, Allentown, &c.....		
Through Mail.....	12.30 and 4.00 P. M.....	10.00 A. M.....
Way Mail.....	6.00 A. M.....	2.00 P. M.....
Doylestown, &c.....	7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.	10.00 A. M. and 9.00 P. M.
Via Philadelphia & Reading, Catawissa R. R., &c., Through Mail, principal stations.....	2.30 P. M.....	7.30 P. M.....
Way Mail.....	6.00 A. M.....	1.30 P. M.....
Via Belvidere, Delaware and Delaware & Lackawanna Railroads, &c., Through Mail.....	2.00 P. M.....	11.30 A. M.....
Way Mail.....	5.00 A. M.....	5.00 P. M.....
Via Baltimore Central and West Chester Railroads, Through Mail.....	3.45 P. M.....	10.00 A. M.....
Way Mail.....	6.00 A. M.....	7.00 P. M.....
NEW JERSEY,		
Via Camden & Atlantic R. R., Egg Harbor City, Haddonfield, Atlantic City.....	3.00 P. M.....	9.45 A. M.....
Way Mail.....	6.00 A. M.....	7.00 P. M.....
Via Camden & Amboy R. R., to South Amboy.....	5.30 A. M.....	11.30 A. M.....
Via West Jersey R. R., to Salem, Bridgeton, Millville, Vineland, &c., Through Mail.....	2.30 P. M.....	6.00 P. M.....
Way Mail.....	7.30 A. M.....	9.30 A. M.....
Via Glassboro and Cape Island R. R., Way Mail....	2.30 P. M.....	10.30 A. M.....
Via Morris & Essex, and New Jersey Central Railroads.....	5.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.	
Via Camden & Burlington Co. Railroad.....	6.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M. and 6.00 P. M.
Williamstown, Medford, Mt. Laurel, &c.....	1.30 P. M.....	11.00 A. M.....
Camden, N. J., (Postage 3 Cents.).....	5.00 and 11.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.....	10.00 A. M. and 3.00 and 7.00 P. M.....
Newark, Jersey City, Railway, &c.....	1.30 and 7.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.....	11.30 A. M. and 11.00 P. M.
CALIFORNIA,		
Overland daily.....	10.00 P. M.....	
Via Steamer.....	8th, 15th, 22d, and last day of each month, 9.00 P. M	
EUROPE,		
Via Steamer from New York.....	Evening previous to sailing of Steamer, 9.00 P. M.	

The Central Office will be kept open continuously. Main doors open from 7.30 A. M. to 6.30 P. M. Night Windows open from 6.30 P. M. to 7.30 A. M. Sundays, open for Box, Carrier and General Delivery from 8.30 to 9.30 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

United States Branch Post Offices,

Open from 6.30 A. M. to 8.00 P. M. Sundays from 4.30 P. M. to 6.00 P. M.

STATION B, Market St. above Thirty-seventh.
 " E, Richmond and William Streets.
 " F, Main St. near Church Lane, Fth d.
 " G, Main St. next Gth Depot, Gth d.
 " H, Main Street, Chestnut Hill.
 " I, Main St. below Mechanic, Manyth k.
 " L, Tacony.
 " M, Holmesburg.
 " N, Torresdale.

STATION O, Byberry.
 " P, Bustletown.
 " R, Somerton.
 " S, Oxford Church.
 " T, Olney.
 " V, Fox Chase.
 " W, Molestown.
 " X, Verree's Mills.
 " Y, White Sheaf.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

The Rate of Postage on Letters to any part of the United States, three cents per half ounce, *pre-paid*.

The Postage on Letters dropped in this office, at the stations, or in the lamp-post boxes, for delivery in the county, two cents per half ounce, *pre-paid*.

Transient newspapers, pamphlets, proof-sheets, book manuscripts, sample cards, photograph cards, cards, maps, blanks, blank paper, engravings, envelopes, seeds, roots, scions and printed matter (except circulars and books), rated at two cents for every four ounces, or fraction thereof, *pre-paid*.

Double the above rates charged for books.

Unsealed circulars, one (and not exceeding three in number) in one envelope, to one address, two cents, and in that proportion for a greater number to one address, *pre-paid*. Circulars, when enclosed with other matter, subjects the whole package to Letter Postage.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Letters, six cents per half ounce, with a fine of six cents per letter on unpaid or insufficiently paid letters received in this country. Newspapers two cents each. Book packets and samples, two cents per one ounce, four cents per two ounces, and six cents per four ounces.

France.—Letters, ten cents per half ounce, *pre-paid*. Newspapers, two cents each. Book packets and samples, four cents per four ounces. Direct mail every Monday and alternate Friday. Letters, if unpaid, sent via England four times a week.

Canada and the British Provinces, six cents per half ounce, *pre-paid*, ten unpaid.

Newfoundland, ten cents per half ounce; *must* be *pre-paid*.

The postage on all letters deposited for delivery in this city, or to be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States, or to any foreign country to which pre-payment is required, *must be pre-paid by postage stamps*. Letters deposited without being properly *pre-paid*, will be sent immediately to the Dead Letter Office at Washington.

Money should never be enclosed in Letters.

Money sent without danger of loss.

The Money Order and Registry System for transmitting money and valuable packages, *are the only channels* which the Department recognize and recommend as safe for such purposes. The general mails are intended for the carriage of news and intelligence.

Parties wishing to send money or valuable packages should use only such Departments of the Mail service as provide and insure protection and safety.

The enclosing of money in letters is a temptation for Post Office Employees to become dishonest.

Rates of Commission and Exchange charged for issuing International Money Orders.

On Orders not exceeding \$20.....	10 cents	currency	and 20 cents, (gold.)
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30.....	15	"	30
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	20	"	40
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	25	"	50

Commission for Domestic Money Orders.

On Orders not exceeding \$20.....	10 cents.
Over \$20 and not exceeding \$30.....	15
Over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.....	20
Over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.....	25

No fractions of cents to be introduced in an order. United States Treasury Notes or National Bank Notes only received or paid. No applicant, however, can obtain in one day, more than three orders payable at the same Office and to the same payee. List of Money Order Offices may be seen at the Post Office, and at the Stations. Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The registration fee in addition to the rates of postage on domestic letters is fifteen cents.

The special attention of the business community is called to the advantages to be secured by the use of the

GOVERNMENT STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The Post Office Department supplies, through Post Masters, the various denominations of stamped envelopes. Among the advantages secured, are: cheapness, security to correspondence in this, that the stamp cannot be removed or lost; and when a request is endorsed for the return of the letter it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer, free of postage.

Upon Government stamped envelopes, there will be printed across the end or in the upper left hand corner, without additional charge, the Name, Business and Post Office address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a given time, the whole not to exceed four lines; when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upwards of any specific denomination, except the two cent circular envelope.

These are officially designated as request envelopes. The postage on stamped envelopes, spoiled in directing, will be refunded in stamps by the Post Master, if satisfied that they have never been sent by mail, and that the misdirection actually occurred at the place where the redemption is claimed.

FREE DELIVERY.

RULES.

1. Direct letters plainly to the street and number, as well as the Post Office and state.
2. Head letters with the name of the writer's Post Office and state, street and number. Sign them with full name, and request that answers be directed accordingly.
3. Letters sent to strangers or transient visitors in a town or city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked on the lower left hand corner with the word "Transient."
4. Place the postage stamp on the upper right hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post marking, without interfering with the writing.

N. B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed, with the writer's name, Post Office and state across the left hand side of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with. Letters bearing such indorsements will be returned to the writer, free of postage.

Parties now renting boxes, or receiving their mail matter through the general delivery, can receive their mails at their residences or places of business, regularly and without risk, by the Carrier System of Free Delivery. An order to this effect left with the Superintendent at the Post Office, will secure immediate attention.

The Carriers are ALL sworn to a faithful performance of service, and are under heavy bonds for an honest discharge of duty.

Parties changing their places of residence should leave notice with the Carrier in their district, or at the Post Office. By so doing, they will aid the Carrier, and prevent any loss of mail.

LETTER BOXES.—Aid the Carrier's work by providing Letter Boxes at your houses and places of business.

There are eight deliveries per day, in the larger portions of the city, and in other portions, four, three, and two deliveries per day are made, according to their distances from the Post Office.

STAMPS CUT FROM STAMPED ENVELOPES

Cannot be used to pre-pay postage. The use of such stamps is punishable by a fine of fifty dollars. The regulations of 1866, provide that they "lose their legal value." "The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing, may be refunded in stamps by a Post Master, if they have never been sent by mail, and the misdirection actually occurred at the place where redemption is claimed. In no case is an envelope to be redeemed at the Post Office to which it is directed."

COLLECTIONS FROM BOXES.

Boxes are placed on corners of streets, within a square's distance from any point, in the denser portions of the city. These boxes are visited by the Carriers on every trip, and, in addition, the Carriers make a night collection, commencing at 7 30 P. M., Sundays excepted, when they collect at 4 P. M. Persons depositing letters in the boxes, previous to the last named hours, gain from twelve to twenty-four hours precedence over those deposited after that hour.

LETTER BOXES.

It is hoped the business public will more generally adopt the use of the door letter box, for the reception of their mail matter, as it secures their letters that might be left in the absence of the proprietor, and saves to the Carrier the walk of nearly half a square in each business house.

Every business house or office should have one, the use of which, at a very moderate expense, would promote the convenience, both of themselves and their neighbors, and will result in greatly increased rapidity in the delivery of letters, thereby rendering important aid to the service in facilitating the Carrier's work.

ATTENTION, BUSINESS MEN!

FORWARDING LETTERS.—It should be more generally understood that the law providing that pre-paid and franked letters shall be forwarded from one Post Office to another, at the request of the party addressed, without additional postage, applies only to *undelivered* letters. A letter that has been delivered to an authorized person, and by him *re-directed* to another Post Office, cannot be forwarded to its new address without pre-payment of additional postage. Such re-directed and unpaid letters are dropped daily into the street, letter and office drop boxes, and are, under instructions, forwarded to the Dead Letter Office.

DO NOT DETAIN YOUR CARRIER.

It would prove a great assistance to the Carrier System, if persons would avoid detaining their Carrier in collecting his postage, or keep him waiting at the doors of private residences; for the Carrier, while waiting only a few minutes, would be able to serve nearly a whole square.

NEWSPAPERS

Sent from the office of publication, to *bona fide* subscribers, may be pre-paid at the following rates, payable at the office of mailing or of delivery:

Dailies.....	35 cents per quarter.
Six times a week.....	30 cents per quarter.
Tri-Weeklies.....	15 cents per quarter.
Semi-Weeklies.....	10 cents per quarter.
Weeklies.....	5 cents per quarter.
Semi Monthlys, not over 4 oz.....	6 cents per quarter.
Monthlys, not over 4 oz.....	3 cents per quarter.
Quarterlies.....	1 cent per quarter.
When not so pre-paid.....	2 cents each.

These rates also apply to Newspapers published in British America, except Newfoundland.

Religious and Educational Papers of small size, issued less frequently than once a week, may be sent in packages, at one cent for four ounces, payable quarterly or yearly, in advance.

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.—Not exceeding three in number to one address, 2 cents. Any larger number the same proportional rate.

TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER.—One package to one address, not exceeding four ounces, 2 cents. Each additional four ounces, or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

No transient printed matter is forwarded unless pre-paid.

POSTAGE ON FOREIGN LETTERS.

The following Rates of Postage on Foreign Letters took effect July 1, 1870.

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Africa, West Coast,.....	16
Algeria,.....	20
Argentine Republic, by American Packet,.....	18
Aspinwall,.....	10
Australia,.....	16
Bahamas,.....	3
Belgium, via England,.....	10
Bermuda,.....	10
Brazil, via England,.....	24
Brazil, via American Packet,.....	10
Buenos Ayres, via England,.....	28
Buenos Ayres, via American Packet,.....	18
Canada (if unpaid 10 cents),.....	6
Canary Islands,.....	28
Cape of Good Hope,.....	28
Carthage,.....	16
Central America, Pacific Slope,.....	10
Chili,.....	22
China, via Southampton,.....	28
China, via San Francisco,.....	10
Constantiople,.....	15
Costa Rica,.....	10
Cuba,.....	10
East Indies, via Southampton,.....	22
Egypt, via Southampton,.....	17
France,.....	10
German States, via England (closed mail),.....	10
German States, via Bremen and Hamburg,.....	7
Gibraltar, via England,.....	16
Great Britain and Ireland,.....	6
Holland, via England,.....	10
Honduras,.....	12
Italy,.....	10
Japan, via Southampton,.....	28
Japan, via San Francisco,.....	10
Madeira, via England,.....	16
Mexico,.....	10
Montevideo, via England,.....	28
Montevideo, via American Packet,.....	18
Nassau, New Providence,.....	3
Natal,.....	28
Netherlands, via England,.....	10
New Brunswick,.....	6
Newfoundland,.....	10
New Grenada,.....	18
Nicaragua, Pacific Slope,.....	10
Nova Scotia,.....	6
Panama,.....	10
Peru,.....	22
Poland,.....	10
Porto Rico,.....	18
Portugal, via England,.....	28
Prince Edward's Island,.....	6
Roman or Papal States,.....	14
Russia,.....	15
Sandwich Islands,.....	6
Spain, via England,.....	28
Switzerland, via England (direct closed mail),.....	10
Venezuela, via American Packet,.....	10
West Indies, via British Mail,.....	10
West Indies, via American Packet,.....	10

Pre-payment required in all cases.

Regulations with respect to Newspapers, Book Packets, Patterns, Samples, &c., to Foreign Countries.

The regulations to be observed and enforced in the United States, with respect to printed matter of all kinds, and other postal packets, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland and the North German Union, or to the countries to which they respectively serve as intermediaries, are as follows:

NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.—Newspapers, circulars, pamphlets, periodicals, books or other printed papers (including maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, &c.), must be wrapped or enveloped in covers, open at the sides or ends, so as to admit of the inclosures being removed for examination.

No newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or article of printed matter, may contain any word or communication, whether by writing, printing, marks or signs, upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, the printed title of the publication, the printed name of the publisher or vendor who sends it; or, in case of newspapers or other regular publications, when sent to subscribers direct from the office of publication, the printed date when subscription expires. It must not contain a letter or other communication in writing, or other inclosure.

The law and regulation of this department which excludes all obscene books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of a vulgar or indecent character, from the mails of the United States, are also to be enforced with respect to books, pamphlets, pictures, prints, or other publications of like character, addressed to foreign countries.

BOOK PACKETS.—No book packet may contain anything that is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter, whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. But entries merely stating from whom or to whom the packet is sent shall not be regarded as a letter.

No book packet must exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Any book packet which is not open at the sides or ends, or has any letter, or communication in the nature of a letter, written in it, or upon its cover, cannot be received or forwarded in the mail; and it is the duty of Post Masters, whenever they have ground for suspecting an infringement of any of the above conditions, to open and examine book packets, patterns, samples, or other postal packets, posted at or passing through their offices.

PATTERNS OR SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE.—Patterns or samples of merchandise must not be of intrinsic value; which rule excludes from the mails all articles of a salable nature, or whatever may have a market value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern or sample; or where the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern or sample is so great that it could fairly be considered as having, on this ground, an intrinsic value.

No packet of patterns or samples, must exceed 24 inches in length, or 12 inches in breadth or depth, or 24 ounces in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise exceeding the weight of 7 1-2 ounces, cannot be sent by mail to the North German Union.

Patterns or samples must not bear any writing other than the addresses of the persons for whom they are intended, except the address of the sender, a trade-mark and numbers, and the prices of the articles.

There must be no enclosures other than the patterns or samples themselves. The particulars allowed to be furnished under the preceding paragraph must in all cases be given, not on loose pieces of paper, but on small labels attached to the patterns or samples, or the bags containing them.

Patterns or samples must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be of easy examination. Samples, however, of seeds, etc., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened for examination.

Patterns, samples, or other packets containing liquids, poisons, explosive chemicals, or other articles likely to injure the contents of the mail bags, or the person of any officer of the Post Office, are positively excluded from the mails.

Address.



THE LETTER CARRIER'S NEW YEAR'S CALL,
He's waiting at the door,
How many times within the year,
You've met him there before,
You've learned to know his footstep,
To listen for his ring,
And hasten eagerly to find
What tidings he will bring.

Though scorching be the summer's heat,
Though wintry winds may roar,
He brings his treasures daily,
And leaves them at your door.
These letters, what a volume
Of smiles and doubts and fears,
Of hopes that quickly vanish,
Of joys that last for years.

His hand would never bring you,
Words that would make you sad,
Had he the power to choose them,
He'd make you always glad,
But he must never falter,
And faithful to his trust,
If letters come to you that's sad,
Then come to you they must.

Another year has passed and gone,
And faithfully we've tried,
To do our duty promptly,
That you may never chide,
And though your approbation
We always hold most dear,
It always seems on New Year's day,
To bring us extra cheer.

With thanks and kindest wishes,
For all that you hold dear,
And hoping oft to meet again,
We wish you a HAPPY NEW YEAR.